

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1739.

91° 1393.

REPLY to the Craftsman and Common Sense of Saturday last.

Saturday, Dec. 8. H. M. in order to conceal their real Intentions, wicked and designing Men have been able to keep half-on the Mask of Moderation, as soon as their Iniquitous Schemes prove abortive, they are sure to fly into open Rage and Despair.— The present thunder-struck Scribblers for Disgust and Confusion, finding every Hope vanish'd in their Cobweb Disguise of Patriotism and Affection for the People, naturally return to the Principles upon which they first set out, and what they are not now, with any Hope of Belief, say against the Publick Administration, is supply'd from their inexorable Stock of Private Injuries and Personal Alterations. A mean Resource, this, at a Time the whole Nation is intent on the Execution of a War undertaken with a general Appropriation of the Whole People, against a Foreign Enemy!

Upon reading the Craftsman and Common Sense of this Day, I was not a little surprized, after the many various Reproofs they have received from Pens that durst only to preserve the People from their destructive Attempts, to find these Writers taking in the old Abu of Sedition, and both, amidst many other Jokers of their own Rhetorick, nibbling at the late Potentiss; when, by the present Posture of our Publick Affairs, the People, (spite of all the Misrepresentations and barbarous Distortions it hath suffered thro' the merciless Hands of these Writers) begin to view it in a Light much more to the Advantage of the Administration, than is reconcilable with the Sentiments of these groveling Politicians.

Mr. Common Sense makes himself very merry, in his Way, with insinuating, that tho' Letters of Marque may now be had, yet few Merchants take them out:— Allowing, for the Sake of Argument only, what he says, for once, to be true; there will not, upon due Consideration, be found so much Room to be surprised at this, as he would gladly have believed: For tho' Letters of Reprisals were found necessary for Gentlemen who were concerned in some particular Branches of Commerce, those Letters are far from being sufficient to procure the General and Necessary Satisfaction of the Losses suffer'd by the Subjects of Great Britain: And whatever dirty Sneers he may pass upon it, there is no room to doubt but that the Services made by his Majesty's Ships of War will be not only a more effectual Means of giving Satisfaction to those who have suffer'd from the Violences of Spain, but the most natural Method of making proper Returns to the Injured amongst us:— Since the Trade who has been the greatest Loser by the Depression of the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, may be least capable of taking Measures sufficient to obtain speedy Reparation; while Reprisals made by the Ships of the Crown will be more publickly known, and more properly applied.

This is the plain and true State of the Case: But yet it is notorious, notwithstanding what the Author of Common Sense asserts, that a considerable Number of Letters of Reprisals have been granted; and, as he thinks them so necessary, it is to be presumed he will present his Readers with a Relation of the good Effects these produce, before he offers to blam the Merchants for not taking out more:— But if fewer Letters of Reprisals have been desired than were expected to be applied for, (which I am far from believing) the Reason may be easily assigned: The Cry for those Letters was raised and long continued by Gentlemen who were not any Way concerned in Foreign Traffick; and those who have actually embraced the Opportunity of having them, are such as make no Figure in the Clamour rais'd to obtain them; for it is much easier to cry, Let's beat the Spaniards, than to fit out a Ship for Action at Sea: For Example, Messieurs D'Anvers and Common Sense called for them loudly, Time after Time; yet their Correspondence Abroad are known to extend no farther than sending, every Opportunity, a small Venture to Madrid.

I have neither Leisure nor Inclination to pursue the ridiculous Arguments brought by this despicable Writer to account for his supposed Disinclination of our Merchants to take out Letters of Reprisals; they are too low, too trifling, to deserve any Paper but his own; nor can I perceive any Thing like Impropriety in the Conclusion he drags thro' a Series of stupid Boshes, ' That the Merchants might think it best to leave Reprisals to our Ships of War.' For, since the Government has made so noble a Provision for our Satisfaction and Defence, there is, surely, Room to rejoice at a Prospect of having that Reparation obtained by the Ships of the Crown which Private Persons would find it both difficult and hazardous to gain.

Mr. Common Sense, in the next Place, from such absurd Irony, comes to his own native Province of Scrutiny: He swears the Publick is a Liar, talks with great Dexterity, of Thieves, Tybors, of a Gang, Hanging, &c. After which well-judged Preamble, comes a Scheme he has offer'd to the Publick, in one Shape or other, near 148 Times already, of dismissing all who share in the Administration; and assures us, from no less Authority than his own Word, that he is sure his Advice may be followed without Danger; and, in the same Paragraph, repeats it again: ' Never fear, that STROKE may be STRUCK without DANGER.'

How this Incendiary of Rome came to speak so openly his own proper Language, I cannot apprehend, unless it be to shew his Friends abroad, that, now the People are so unitedly bent upon striking the Nation's Foes, he is not unmindful of his Office, but would gladly improve this fighting Disposition to his long-laboured Purpose of giving a Stroke to its Friends also. But happily for Britain, it has not been in the Power of our Enemies to point the Stroke of the Publick against our Publick Protectors;— tho' it must yield some Pleasure to honest Minds, after such a guilty Voyage through Calumny, Falshood and Doubt, to find this Tool of Rome's despair of Insuendo, and speak plain English.— And as in this Paper he talks much of Security, I am certain he must produce better Security than his own, to induce the People of Britain to consent to the Removal of an Administration which is become equally odious to the Enemies of our Liberties, of the Protestant Interest, and to the Emissaries of Rome.— Gads Fawkes, indeed, was content to have his Stroke assisted by Men of his own Stamp: But his Son and Successor is vain enough to undertake to make Protestants themselves strike his Blow: But, before this can be hoped, it will be necessary to strike out of our Remembrance the former tender Dealings of the Sons of Rome with this Nation, the different Arts she stoops to, in order to accomplish her dark Designs; the Services of the Ministers who now render her Servants so outrageous, and also the Names and Conduct of the Wench who now advises the Blow: When these are forgotten, this Scribbler may direct a Nation, and hope to be obey'd;— till then, he may please his Masters by showing Tricks, but none but themselves will laugh at them.

Mr. D'Anvers begins his Paper with praising, in his Way, the late Declaration of War against Spain, but cries aloud against its being managed without the Direction of his Party: Though, however remarkable some of them may have been for Chamber Exploits, not one of them ever made any considerable Figure in the Field.— But it matters not what they have done, or what they are capable of doing; since they may wish as much Reason be offered to the People for the Managers of a War as for the Protectors of Peace; for either Truth they are equally qualified, and there is no doubt but they will have the same Success in demanding the one, as in soliciting the other.— But, says Caleb, tho' the Bravery of the Royal Person who now sits upon the Throne be undoubted, yet his Ministers may not all be Soldiers: This may be true indeed, and it was certainly so with the Emperor Augustus, whose Arms were crown'd with Laurels, while Macenas Cato headed the Legions; the Success of the English Arms under Queen Elizabeth (as has been fully shown in this Paper) was more owing to a good Counsellor than to any one of her valiant Commanders:— And the Victories gain'd in the Reign of the late Queen Anne are known to be full as much owing to the Carefulness with which her Supplies were

granted, and the Wisdom of her Ministers, as to the Valour of her Generals; for with the Removal of her great and good Ministry, the Glory of her Arms, and of her Reign, were brought to an End.

I believe Mr. D'Anvers found himself unable further to handle so absurd a Subject, and therefore does through the Remainder of his Paper, upon two or three Paragraphs, which he can neither answer nor persue from their true Meaning.— But as he is plainly, by the present promising Situation of our Publick Affairs, put to his Neck-verse, he must be allowed to mumble in his Sleep till he knows what to say; since to cry any longer against the War, would provoke his Readers;— and the poor Men must live.

A. G. SIDNEY.

Vienna, Nov. 28. N. S.

THE Difference betwixt Spain and Great Britain gives Birth to serious Reflections, and 'tis not in the least doubted, that if France takes Part in it, Sweden will renounce the Treaty of Subsidy concluded with that Crown, and join with England. 'Tis also said, that Holland preses for the Augmentation of its Forces by Sea and Land; and that the Dutch Envoy here has a Commission to engage a good Number of experienc'd Officers in their Service, and to send them to Holland. But of this we cannot be positive. They write, that the Number of Inhabitants and Cattle carry'd out of Wallachia and Moldavia is so extraordinary, that there are not enough left to cultivate one half of the Country.

Frankfort, Dec. 9. N. S. Some Advices from Constantinople say, that there were Two great Parties form'd at the Porte, one of which declared for the Grand Seignior and his Prime Minister; but the other demanded that they should be both deposed, and that the Peace concluded before Belgrade should not be ratify'd.

Genua, Nov. 24. N. S. The Reports about the Disposal of the Island of Corsica are all fallen to the Ground; tho' 'tis the Opinion of many People, that it was actually design'd for the Infante Don Philip, had not the War betwixt Spain and England caus'd the Execution of that Project to be suspended. 'Tis now said, that the Island will be resor'd to the Republick, as soon as the Inhabitants are become so submissive, that no more Insurrections may be apprehended from them.

Paris, Dec. 7. N. S. Some Advices from Lorraine say, that 12 Battalions of the Forces that are in the Three Bishopricks have received Orders to be ready to march for Quarters in French Flanders. They write from Meaux, that a Servant Maid of this City has been apprehended there in Man's Cloaths, who run away thither with 10000 Livres, which she stole from her Mistress. Her Extravagance at an Inn where she lodg'd, gave some Jealousy to the Servants, who watch'd her slyly and discover'd her Sex. She is actually in Prison, and will be hang'd.

Hague, Dec. 8. N. S. The Marquis de St. Gilles has just caused a Pamphlet to be publish'd here, both in French and Dutch, 78 Pages in 4to, which is entituled *A Review of the Inquiry, or an Answer to a Libel entitled, An Inquiry into the King of Spain's Reasons for not paying the 9000 L. stipulated in the Convention at the Pardo on the 14th of January, 1739.*

Hague, Dec. 8. The English Messenger that carry'd the Declaration of War against Spain to Mr. Robinson, the British Minister at Vienna, is return'd hither, and says, that while he was there Mr. Robinson carry'd him to Court upon St. Elizabeth's Day, in his proper Habit, with the Coat of Arms of Great Britain, introduce'd him afterwards into the Room where their Imperial Majesties and the Duchesses of Lorraine din'd in Publick, and placed him in such a Situation that the Emperor could not lift up his Eyes without seeing him.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Dec. 7. Since my last came in the Providence Sloop, Garret, from Rotterdam for the Cape de Verd Islands; the Caroline Brig, With, from Newfoundland for Gibraltar; the Prede, Davis, from London for Oporto; and the Elizabeth Sloop, Thackstone, from Coruña. Sailed the Knab-worth Snow, Price, for Oporto, and the San Joseph Prize,

Capt.



Capt. Thompson, for Spithead, where she still continues.

Yesterday came to Spithead from the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Sea-horse, Capt. Cleland; and his Majesty's Ship the Eltham, Lord Augustus Fitzroy. 'Tis said, that his Lordship had been charg'd with the Care of a Spanish Prize of 150 Tons (loaden with Iron, &c) and had many English Merchantships under his Convoy, but that they were all separated near the Lands End by hard Gales of Wind.

Eighteen Sail of Men of War at Spithead, the Particulars thereof in my next. Wind S. W.

Dover, Dec. 7. Wind W. S. W. Arrived the Nelson, Skelton, from Virginia for Rotterdam; the York, Dickenson, from Virginia, and the South River Merchant, Hall, from Maryland.

The Master of a Dutch Ship which is arrived at Ostend in 3 Weeks from Seville, reports, that just as he came from thence a Spanish Privateer brought in an English-built Galley.

Deal, Dec. 7. Wind W. by S. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War; the Dutch East India Ship; the John, Hesfennan, the Nathaniel, Hunter, the Webber, Stephens, the Loyal Elizabeth, Thode, and the Dawson, Gilman, all for Ireland; the Mary, Read, from Maryland; the Dorothy, Douglas, from Antigua; and the Partridge, Pearce, from Gibraltar.

Deal, Dec. 8. Wind S. W. The Man of War and outward-bound Ships remain as per last. Came down the Fox-hunter, Haynes, for Leghorn. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Chatham with the San Joseph the Spanish Prize, from Portsmouth: the South River Merchant, Hall, from Maryland; the Duke of Loarain, Hilyard, from Gallipoli; and the Italian Merchant, Peryman, from Milford.

Grafsend Dec. 7. Paid by the William, Lindham, from Fero, and the Unity, Villencufe, from Maryland.

Arrived at several Ports

At Dover, the Charming Molly, Lion, from Lisbon in 10 Days.

At Charlestown in South Carolina, the Polly, Barns, from London.

At Lisbon, Nov. 26 O. S. the Seaforth Man of War, the Earl of Delorain Commander, from South Carolina; the St. Albans Man of War, Capt. Cornwall, and the Weymouth Man of War, Capt. Treasures, from Plymouth on a Cruize; the Adventure Man of War, Capt. Norris; the Eagle, Priddix; the Olive Branches, Gaden; the Durell, Durell; the Hooper, Hooper; the Alicant, Skutt, and several others from Newfoundland; the Charming Betty, Humphreys, from Petersburg; the Lucy, Goodman, from Virginia; the Duke of Lorain, Hilyard, from Gallipoli; the Betsy, Moore, from Corke; the Milford Factor, Stokes, from Dublin; the Bessey, Budden, and the Hercules, Anderson, from Philadelphia; the Globe, Everett, from Maryland; the Rook, Braganza, from Lyon; the Queen of Portugal, King, the Tagus, Clement Farnley, and the Ducket, Onslow, all from London.

L O N D O N .

They write from Lisbon the 8th Inst. N. S. that the Weather having for several Days been exceeding bad, several Ships had drove from their Anchors, one of whom, a Portuguese for the Rio, with a Cargo esteemed worth 40000 l. was lost by running foul of a Hulk.

On Saturday Morning died, after a few Days Illness of a Fever, at his House in Cruched Friers, Mr. Solomon Merret, really an eminent Spanish Merchant, &c. and one of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, who by his Skill and diligent Application to Business acquired a plentiful Fortune with a fair Character; and as his Trade was very extensive, so it may truly be said his Death is a publick Loss.

Yesterday was the Birth-day of MILTON, (who was born in Bread-street, 1608) but it being Sunday, we hear that the Medals for the best Latin Verses made upon Paradise Loft will be distributed this Day at Merchant-Taylor's School in London, and at the principal School in Edinburgh, and in Dublin.

On Friday Night last died at his House in Coleman-street, Mr. Robert Horton, a very eminent Painter, who for many Years had been Painter to Christ-Hospital, to succeed him wherein there are several Competitors.

Saturday last there was the greatest Concourse of both Sexes at the Original Lottery Office kept by Mr. Wilson, at Craig's-court Charing-cross, to buy Lottery Tickets and Shares that has been known on the like Occasion; it is judged, that on that and the two preceding Days he sold upwards of 2000 l. Tickets.

Yesterday the Rev. and Hon. Mr. Hay preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and the Princesses, at the Royal Chapel at St. James's.

The Sword of State was carried before his Majesty to and from the Chapel by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

On Saturday last died at his House in the Cloisters Westminster-Abby, Mr. Sands, an eminent Attorney at Law.

The following is a true and exact Account of the Number of Ships that are now in Commission in his Majesty's Service, viz.

Ships	Guns	Men
1	90	780
8	80	4865
12	70	5795
22	60	8815
25	50	7500
10	40	2500
18	30	2340
8	Storeships and Fireships	470
5	Bomb Sloops	210
14	Sloops	1000
7	Yachts	257
1	Smack	50

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Thomas Pelham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hastings, and Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of France, is appointed his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Next Thursday his Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, for filling up the vacant Stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; when, 'tis said, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, will be elected Knights of that Most Noble Order, in the Room of the Earl of Strafford, and the Lord Viscount Townshend, deceased.

Yesterday Henry Newport, of Buckland in the County of Dorset, Esq; was married at Kensington-Church to Mrs. Atkins, Relict of Capt. Atkins, formerly Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Nassau, a very agreeable Widow Lady, with a Fortune of 9000 l.

This Evening Mr. R. Shergold, Printer to the Honourable the Commissioners of the present Lottery, begins to print the List of the Prizes (examined by the said Commissioners) which will be drawn this Day, and continue to print every Day's Prize that shall be drawn afterwards, until the End of the Lottery. The said Shergold will likewise print another Paper, containing both Blanks and Prizes of each Day's Drawing, during the Lottery. As he will have all necessary Assurance in this Undertaking of Blanks and Prizes together, and hath a Clerk extraordinary allowed at the Hall to take down the Numbers, 'tis not to be questioned, but his Performance of it will be as expeditious and correct, as possibly can be done. The Publick may be supplied with either or both the said Lists, by sending to his Office at the Union Coffee-house, or to J. Roberts, the Publisher, in Warwick-lane.

N. B. The Price of the List of Prizes alone is two Pence; that of the Blanks and Prizes together is four Pence; or ten Shillings six Pence the whole Time, to those who subscribe for the Blanks and Prizes, which shall be sent by Post, or otherwise.

On Saturday 12 Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom 2 were capitally convicted, viz. Leghlin Rennells on two Indictments, for enlisting Richard Moore and Arthur Jackson, as Soldiers into the French King's Service; and

Richard Turner, for stealing a Quantity of Plate to the Value of 531. 10s. the Property of Arthur Bernard, Esq; out of the Dwelling-houle of Mr. Ha-slop in Fleet-street.

Five were cast for Transportation, and 5 were acquitted, among whom were Joseph Parsons and Motley Robinson, for rescuing James Buchanan who was attainted of Murder, before Execution was done upon him.

B A N K R U P T S.

Samuel Tyler, of Aldersgate-street, London, Dealer in Corn.

Thomas Horn, of Old Swan Lane, London, Cutler.

Charles Ashburn, of Goswell-street, in the County of Middlesex, Salesman and Chapman.

John Trendar, of the Parish of Christ-Church, in the County of Middlesex, Butcher.

Thomas Roxbee, late of the Soke near the City of Winchester, in the County of Southampton, Chapman.

Sign Water this Day | Morning | Evening |

at London Bridge | 05 47 | 06 07 |

Bank Stock 139. India 157 1-half. South Sea 97. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths. New ditt 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent 98 3-4ths. Seven per Cent 100. Loan 110. Five per Cent. ditto 95. Royal Assurance 11 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. Prem. South Sea Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 4 s. 6 d.

L A W B O O K S Lately Published, Printed for T. OSBORNE, in Gray-lane.

1. **P**RECEDENTS in Chancery: Being a Collection of Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1752.

2. Reports of Cases taken and adjudged in the Court of Chancery, in the Reign of King Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III., and Queen Anne. Being special Cases, most of them decided with the Assistance of the Judges, and several Points of Equity, Law, and Practice. To which are added learned Arguments, relating to the Antiquity of the Court, its Dignity, Power, and Jurisdiction: The Case between the Duchess of Albermarle and the Earl of

The Third Edition, with Additions.

3. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, from the 33d Year of King Charles II. to the 9th Year of King William III. With some Arguments in Special Cases, by Robert Skinner late of the Inner Temple, Esq; published by his Son Matthew Skinner, Serjeant at Law.

4. The Report of several Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, from the 9th of King James II. to the 10th Year of King William III. Collected by Roger Comberbatch, Esq; late Recorder of Chester, published by his Son Roger Comberbatch, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

5. Modern Cases in Law and Equity, in Two Parts: Containing, 1st. Reports of special Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Years of King George the First. 2. Cases argued and decided in the High Court of Chancery, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Years of King George the First. To which are added, some special Cases on Appeals.

6. Cases argued and decided in the High Court of Chancery, in Three Parts. The Third Edition, carefully corrected for the Errors of former Impressions. To which are now added Proper Notes and References to the ancient and modern Books of Law and Equity, with many new Cases, Maxims, and Rules, necessary for illustrating and explaining the Whole.

N. B. At the above-mentioned T. Osborne's may be had a number of Books at the cheapest Rates, and Money for any Library or Parcel of Books and Manuscripts.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakness of all Kinds.

A LL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakness. Water-skin'd by too severe purging for Veneral Injuries, violent Strains, Pollution ful, or any other Crud waters, and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, it will be difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infecible the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectic Heats, a Tabes Dorso, or Gangrene of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Contracture which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Irritative Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding that Water would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by using only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMIC RESTAURATIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Use, after having for many Years been experience'd never quite to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also other Weaknesses of the Bark, Reins, Seminal Vesicle, or Urinary Passages, whicht almost instantly cure, bring to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BALSAMIC RESTAURATIVE ELECTUARY is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Discomfort, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weaknesses and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vesicle to an infinite Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vesicle, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprized at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly doth, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain, too much cannot be said in it, and the All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Diseases have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its Nature it is one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radcliffe's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Cross Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomever carefully reads will easily know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflict'd with exceeds a Veneral Injury, whether all the Malady or the Foul Disease is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary.